SCALING UP CLIMATE SERVICES FOR FARMERS IN AFRICA AND SOUTH ASIA

PROPOSAL WRITING AND PLANNING WORKSHOP SOUTH ASIA

JULY 2013

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ACRONYMS

AGRHYMET	AGRrometeorology, HYdrology, METeorology
CCAF	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCRD	USAID Climate Change Resilient Development Project
CGIAR	Global Conference for Agricultural Research for Development
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CSP	Climate Services Partnership
ICCFO	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Foundation
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NDRI	Nepal Development Research Institute
NMHSs	National Hydro-Meteorological Services
PAR	Participatory action research
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

In the face of increasing climate variability and the projected impacts of climate change, provision of climate information and advisory services offer great potential to facilitate farmer decision-making, improve management of climate-related agricultural risk, and help farmers adapt to change. In order to address the challenges of producing, communicating, delivering and evaluating effective climate information and advisory services that can support vulnerable farming communities; and to identify practical actions to address those challenges at scale, the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United States Aid for International Development (USAID) and the Climate Services Partnership (CSP) convened a workshop on "Scaling Up Climate Services for Farmers in Africa and South Asia" from 10 to 12 December, 2012 in Saly, Senegal.

Through extensive discussion, participants collectively identified critical gaps in the design, delivery and effective use of climate-related information for risk management among smallholder farmers in these regions, and prioritized ideas for overcoming these gaps. In the final sessions of the workshop, participants self-organized into working groups to flesh out actionable ideas for addressing these challenges, within and across regions. USAID committed to supporting the further development of these innovative ideas into viable proposals, by holding proposal-writing workshops in June-July 2013 and offering seed grants to be awarded to proposals emerging from these workshops on a competitive basis.

This Proposal Writing and Planning Workshop brought together working groups that submitted actionable ideas focused on South Asia. The workshop was held in the Radisson Hotel in Kathmandu, Nepal. The aim of this workshop is to enable South Asia working groups convened in Saly to develop viable proposals for implementing their ideas, either through converging on a single idea or working as individual groups.

Ninteen participants from 4 countries ie., Bangladesh, Canada, India and Nepal; two participants from two international organization (IWMI-CCAFS and CYMMIT) and one participant from a Regional Organization (RIMES) attended the workshop. In addition, Dr Mannava Sivakumar, Senior Consultant from Switzerland and Mr Mukul Sharma from Engility, USA served as facilitators for the workshop. The detailed list of participants is shown in Annex I. Agenda for the workshop is shown in Annex II.

1.1. OPENING PROGRAM FOR THE WORKSHOP

The workshop started at 0900 hrs on Tuesday, 9 July with a formal opening program. Mr Mukul Sharma from Engility invited the dignitaries and chief guest onto the dias. Dr Punya Prasad Regmi, Vice Chairman, Youth Self Employment Fund of Nepal, as the chair, welcomed all the participants to the workshop. After the introduction of the guests and participants, Dr Mannava Sivakumar, Senior Consultant from Switzerland gave the welcome remarks and explained the background to the workshop. Dr Laxmi Prasad Devkotta welcomed the participants.

Honorable Minister, Mr. Tek Bahadur Thapa, Ministry of Agriculture   Development, Government of Nepal and Chief Guest gave the opening address. He emphasized the need for timely climate information for the smallholder farmers in South Asia and wished the workshop all the success. Mr Ganesh Shah, Former Minister, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology proposed the vote of thanks.

1.2. INTRODUCTION, TASK AND CONTEXT FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Dr Mannava Sivakumar, Senior Consultant from Switzerland made a presentation on the Task and Context for Project Development (please see the power point presentation "Sivakumar Kathmandu Workshop.ppt" which is sent separately). He described the importance of agriculture sector for the livelihoods of subsistence farmers in Africa and South Asia and the need for doubling food production by 2050 in the developing countries. He described the food security issues in South Asia and the need for scaling up climate services to bolster the long-term resilience of farming communities in the face of the resource challenge, raise their awareness of resource-related risks and opportunities and create appropriate safety nets to mitigate the impacts of the risks. He then described the different climate services needed for farm management. Dr Sivakumar then described the outcomes of the workshop held in Saly, Senegal in December 2012. In the final sessions of the workshop, participants from South Asia self-organized into a working group to flesh out actionable ideas for addressing these challenges. Dr Sivakumar then informed the participants about the commitment from USAID for supporting the further development of these innovative ideas into viable proposals, by holding this proposal writing and planning workshop and offering seed grants to be awarded to the proposals on a competitive basis.

Dr Sivakumar then described the task on hand which is to enable the South Asia working group to further develop the ideas proposed at the Saly workshop, into a strategic vision and roadmap for increasing the benefits of climate services for smallholder farming communities; and to develop viable funding proposals to begin implementation of the vision and roadmap. He informed the participants that as an immediate task, the concepts provided by the leader of the working group will be reviewed and then a concept note will be developed for a project proposal that will describe their vision for scaling up climate services for small holder communities and set of actions and investments necessary to achieve that vision. Dr Sivakumar then described the tasks for the following four days of the workshop, which will focus on developing the small grant proposal.

1.3. PRESENTATION ON CCAFS SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

Dr Pramod Aggarwal, Regional Coordinator, Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) South Asia Regional Program made a presentation (please see the power point presentation "PK Aggarwal CCAFS Introduction.pptx" which is sent separately) on their program. The CCAFS partnership includes CGIAR, Future Earth, NARS and NMHSs. CCAFS research is carried out at the 15 CGIAR Centres with partners in the national system. CCAFS objectives are to: identify and develop pro-poor adaptation and mitigation practices, technologies and policies for agriculture and food systems; and support the inclusion of agricultural issues in climate change policies, and of climate issues in agricultural policies, at all levels.

Research themes of CCAFS include Technologies, practices, partnerships and policies for: (a) Adaptation to progressive climate change; (b) Adaptation through managing climate risk; (c) Pro-poor climate change mitigation, and (d) Integration for decision making linking knowledge with action, assembling data and tools for analysis and planning and refining frameworks for policy analysis. The objectives of managing current climate risks are: building resilient livelihoods (Farm level); food delivery, trade, and crisis response (Food system level); and enhanced climate information and services. Pro-poor mitigation aims at identifying low-carbon agricultural development pathways; developing incentives and institutional arrangements and developing on-farm technological options for mitigation.

In South Asia CCAFS focuses on the Indo-Gangetic Plains ie., parts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. The "Farms of the Future" concept enables farmers adaptation learning across climate analogue sites through farmer exchanges which facilitate shared examination of challenges, opportunities and strategies for

reaching locally defined goals and visions. Socially and culturally appropriate exchange locations are chosen from climate analogue locations through a participatory process.

Dr Aggarwal explained the emphasis of CCAFS on managing current climatic risks through enhanced climate information and services and in-season crop production forecasting. The partners include NARS of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka; Bhutan; CIMMYT; and Alterra. An Inception workshop was held in April 2012 followed by toolkit development during June to Dec 2012 and prototype testing from Dec 2012 onwards. Applications will be developed during 2013 and 2014.

Adaptation and mitigation options are prioritized at local and sub-national scales through a survey of adaptation and mitigation options at benchmark sites, estimating cost/benefit ratios of these options and modelling land use options.

Dr Aggarwal described the concept of climate smart village/farm which links knowledge to action. He gave the example of Mukundpur village in the

Vaishali District of Bihar which is being implemented by the IFFCO Foundation.

CCAFS organizes a number of Capacity Enhancement Workshops at the International, regional and national levels, including on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation for rural women leaders. CCAFS also focuses on community managed crop insurance at the farm level.

1.4. SUMMARY OF INITIAL CONCEPTS PROPOSED AT SALY WORKSHOP

At the Saly Workshop, a group from South Asia worked on the development of initial proposal. G.C. Shrotriya, from IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited of India, presented the concept on "Transition from climate risk to climate smart agriculture" that aims to employ knowledge on climatic risk to enable farmers to fine tune agronomic strategies, make better decisions for livelihoods, and improve their adaptive capacity.

Potential good practices to be employed include partnership between agricultural and climate stakeholders at multiple levels; involving female and young farmers considering their particular needs; and participatory production and communication of agro-meteorological information, knowledge and policy development and planning.

1.5. DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL CONCEPT NOTES

Dr Sivakumar informed the participants about the expected outcomes of the workshop which include the development of a general concept note by working groups that describe their vision for scaling up climate services for smallholder farming communities, and a set of actions and investments necessary to achieve that vision. Funding proposal developed in the latter part of the workshop should address subsets of that larger vision. Dr Sivakumar made a short PowerPoint presentation on the template for the concept note (please see the power point presentation "Sivakumar Template for Concept Note.ppt" which is sent separately).

The participants then divided themselves into separate groups to address different aspects of the concept note. Following these discussions, the participants met in a plenary session to review the draft descriptions under each of the aspects of the concept note and finalized it (Annex III).

1.6. PRESENTATION ON SUGGESTED OUTLINE FOR GENERIC PROPOSALS

Dr Sivakumar informed the participants about the next step i.e., the preparation of the small grant proposal. He made the power point presentation prepared by Mr. Joseph Donahue of Stratus Consulting on "Grant Application Requirements and Tips for Drafting Good Proposals" (please see the power point presentation "Donahue, Developing Good Proposals" which is sent separately).

Dr Sivakumar reiterated the goal for the reminder of the week which is developing strong, well-written proposals. He informed the participants that well-written proposals provide a clear roadmap for the project if the grant is awarded and make it easier for the reviewers to verify that all the necessary requirements are met. He reminded the participants that this is a competitive grant application solicitation and described Section B of the Grant Proposal, which includes program description; CVs/resumes of key personnel; timeline of activities; schedule of proposed deliverables and CCRD Indicators. Using suitable examples from previous small grant proposal submissions, he described the need to address key questions in program description such as why; who; what; where; when; what outcomes and how the activity relates to the grant application evaluation criteria.

Dr Sivakumar then provided a sample program description outline including introduction/context; program of Activities; and synthesis of activities and expected outcomes. He suggested that for each activity subsections such as objectives and obstacles to be addressed (e.g., access, equity); key team members and personnel; geographic setting; timing (generally); detailed description of what the activity will involve and how it will be implemented; outcomes and relationship to grant application evaluation criteria (e.g., scalability). He then provided tips on drafting clear proposals.

Dr Sivakumar explained the Solicitation Evaluation Criteria versus CCRD Performance Indicators. Grant proposals will be considered for review if they are deemed to be complete (i.e., they include all the required materials and information) and will be reviewed based on the evaluation criteria identified in the solicitation (e.g., Degree of South-South collaboration and interdisciplinarity). Applicants are asked to provide CCRD performance indicator inputs so that their projects (should they be funded) can be more readily factored in to the annual targets that are set for USAID. Indicator inputs will not be considered in the review per se.

However, thoughtful consideration of results and commitment to a set of indicators demonstrates that the applicant is prepared to monitor progress in a way that is desired by CCRD (and USAID), which is a consideration under the evaluation criterion Alignment with the goals of this solicitation (30%). Hence applicants should focus on the evaluation criteria identified in the solicitation, but should also demonstrate in their proposals that they are prepared to rigorously track and evaluate progress (e.g., by monitoring a set indicators).

1.7. PRESENTATION ON PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENGILITY SOLICITATION

Dr Sivakumar then invited Mr Mukul Sharma of Engility to make her presentation on "Grant Budget and Compliance" (please see the power point presentation "Lightle CCRD training material.pptx" which is sent separately).

Mr Sharma described the contents of the Grant Application Form which include information about the organization and Due Diligence Forms (responsible organization with a mission that mirrors proposed project and goals of CCRD); program description and certifications as required by USAID. She then described the general budgeting considerations.

Mr Sharma then gave a detailed description of the unallowable costs which include, for example, any purchases that are not necessary to execute the grant activity, including any grantee headquarter expenses that are not directly linked to the implementation of the proposed project; profit or fee; indirect costs (under

simplified grants); fine, penalties, previous obligations or bad debt; activities that contribute to the destruction, deterioration, or the degradation of natural resources and/or environment etc., Mr Sharma informed the participants about restricted costs, which require prior, written approval from CCRD Grants Manager. These include agricultural products; purchase (not rental) of motorized vehicles; pharmaceutical products; used equipment; North American surplus equipment and fertilizer. The budget format should include summary budget (broken down by major line-item categories); detailed budget (which breaks down categories into units and unit costs); and budget Notes/Narrative. Mr Sharma suggested that each cost be described with sufficient detail for CCRD to understand how the organization proposes to spend the program funding and that prime and sub budgets must be submitted separately.

Mr Sharma then described the different cost categories including personnel, fringe costs and travel. He described the airline travel rules and the details on per diem, which include lodging, meals and other incidental travel expenses. Mr Sharma then provided details on other cost categories such as communications and administrative supplies and equipment. Mr Sharma emphasized that the budget narrative should present clear descriptions and explanations of all project costs by line item cost category; provide enough detail for CCRD to understand fully how its money will be spent on the project and elaborate fully about any unique or excessively high costs. He described the aspect of cost sharing which is defined as project costs to be paid with non-US Government funds.

Mr Sharma reminded the participants that if they are planning budget changes that exceed the award's significant rebudgeting threshold, or that will significantly alter the activities being undertaken, they should write a memo to the Grants Manager requesting the approval. Mr Sharma concluded his presentation giving details on different sources of information.

1.8.   DISCUSSION ON THE MODALITIES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT GRANT PROPOSALS

Dr Sivakumar presented the format of the small grant proposal and reminded the participants of the tasks ahead to prepare the draft proposals by the morning of Friday, 12 July. He suggested that the participants could identify a leader who could guide the discussions on the preparation of the draft proposal. Participants then selected Dr Punya Prasad Regmi, Vice Chairman, Youth Self Employment Fund of Nepal to serve as the leader.

As per the procedure followed during the preparation of the concept note on the first day, the participants decided that two groups would meet separately to prepare the draft paragraphs for each of the items in the small grant proposal template.

1.9.   PARALLEL MEETINGS OF GROUPS 1 AND 2 FOR DEVELOPING DRAFT GRANT PROPOSALS AND JOINT PLENARY SESSIONS TO REVIEW PROGRESS

From the afternoon of Wednesday, 10 July to the morning of Friday, 12 July Groups 1 and 2 met in parallel meetings in separate meeting rooms. Each morning, a plenary session was held bringing the two groups together to evaluate the progress, exchange views on work carried out and decide on further course of action.

By lunch time on Friday, 12 July, the participants prepared a draft proposal (please see Annex 5).

2. DISCUSSION ON THE WAY FORWARD

Dr Punya Prasad Regmi led the discussion on Way Forward in the plenary session. He highlighted the need for all the participants to work through email exchanges over the following ten days to complete the remaining sections in the proposal and prepare a detailed Excel Budget sheet taking into account the suggestions made by Dr Sivakumar and Mr Mukul Sharma.

Dr Regmi proposed the final deadline of 22 July 2013 for the preparation of the final grant proposal. Prior to this deadline, all efforts would be made to engage all the participants in the workshop in the detailed discussions on the outstanding items and complete the preparation of the grant proposal.

Dr Jaya Kumar Gurung, Executive Director of Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI), who will be submitting the small grant proposal, informed the participants that he would be sending the revised version of the grant proposal to everyone by 15 July and invited comments from everyone by 18 July so that the final version can be prepared by 22 July 2013.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Bangladesh

MD Shadekul ALAM
Bangladesh Met Department
SWC, Bangladesh Meteorological Department
Dhaka
Bangladesh
Tel: +88029135742
Email: shadekul@gmail.com

Canada

Gopal BHATTA
CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCAFS
2B-1800 Main Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada
Tel: +1-3067131530
Email: bhattagopal@gmail.com

India

Ranbir SINGH
Scientist, Center for Geo-Informatics
CSK. Himachal Pradesh Agriculture University
Palampur 176062
Himachal Pradesh
India
Tel: +199418196167 (M); +911894234832 / 1232245 (O)
Email: ranars66@rediffmail.com

G.C. SHROTRIYA
National Head (Value Added Services), IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited
34 Nehru Place,
New Delhi 110019
India
Tel: 91-11-46729916; 091-9650492121/9810849902(M)
Email: shrotriyagc@yahoo.com, shrotriya.iksl@iffco.in

Narahari Sudhakar REDDY
Santi Service Society
H.NO 23-6-19/1 Hunter Road
New Shayampet, Hanamakonda,
District Warangal-506001
AP India
Tel: 0091 0866221727
Email: nsreddy69@yahoo.com

Nepal

Adhikari CHIRANJIBI
CARE Nepal
PO Box 1661
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: 977-01-5522800; 977-9851077068(M)
Email: chiranjibiA@np.care.org

Dil Bahadur GURUNG
NARC
Singhadurbar Plaza
Post Box No. 5459
Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: 977-1-4256837, 4262650, 4262567
Email: gurung_dilbahadur@yahoo.com

Jaya GURUNG
Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI)
Pulchowk
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel:977-01-5554975; 9851101675
Email: jaya@ndri.org.np; jkcmame@gmail.com

Ananda KHANAL
Nepal Telecom Authority
PO Box 9754
Bluestar Office Complex
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977-140101030-38(O); 977-9651100467(M)
Email: arkhanal@nta.gov.np

Vijaya Kumar MALLICK
Government of Nepal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Email: vijoy58@gmail.com

Durga Prakeah MANAHANDAR
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
P.O. Box 406
Babarmahal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977 1 4255920, 4262374, 4262974
Email: dg@dhm.gov.np

Punya Prasad REGMI
NDRI and YSEF
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977 9851067238
Email: punyaregmi@gmail.com

Ganesh SHAH
Former Minister of Science, Technology and Environment
1083 Devkota Marg
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977 9851079522; 9851079522
Email: shahganesh@gmail.com

Shiv Nandan SHAH
Ministry of Agriculture Development
Singha Duebar
Nepal
Tel: +977 9841-33414
Email: snpshah@gmail.com

Rishi SHARMA
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
P.O. Box 406
Babarmahal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977 1 4248976, 4262411, 4256193
Email: rishisharm@yahoo.com

Sujan SUBEDI
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
Kathmandu
Nepal
Email: Sujan_subedi35@yahoo.com

G. MALTA
Agriculture Environment Research Division
Kathmandu

Nepal

Rzmehandra KARKI
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
P.O. Box 406
Babarmahal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977 1 4255920, 4262374, 4262974
Email: rametro@hotmail.com

Shanti KENDEL
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
P.O. Box 406
Babarmahal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977 1 4255920, 4262374, 4262974
Email: Kendalpeace@gmail.com

Switzerland

Mannava SIVAKUMAR
Consultant
27 Chemin des Corbillettes
1216 Cointrin
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 788 1769
Email: msivakumar@wmo.int

USA

Mukul SHARMA
1417 Chapin st. Apt 203
NW Washington D.C. 20009
USA
Tel: 301.928.9197
Email: Mukul.Sharma@engilitycor.com

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

Pramod AGGARWAL
CCAFS
International Water Management Institute
New Delhi Office; NASC Complex; CG Block
Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, Pusa
New Delhi-110012
India
Phone: 91-11-25840811
Email: P.K.Aggarwal@cgiar.org

International Wheat and Maize Research Institute (CIMMYT)

Surabhi MITTAL
CIMMYT
NASC, Pusa
New Delhi – 110012
India
Tel: 091-971115443
Email: s.mittal@cgiar.org

RIMES

Arjumand HABIB
Advisor, Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
RIMES
Bangkok
Thailand
Tel: 01720172495
Email: rimos@rimes.int; subbiah@rimes.int; arjumandhabib2008@gmail.com

APPENDIX B: WORKSHOP OPENING PROGRAM

Chief Guest: Honorable Minister, Mr. Tek Bahadur Thapa, Ministry of Agriculture Development, Government of Nepal

Time	Program	Remarks
08:50-09:00 hrs	Arrival of guests & participants	Participant registration
09:00-09:03 hrs	Inviting Dignitaries and Chief Guest onto dias	
09:03-09:04 hrs	Remarks from Chair	Punya Prasad Regmi Vice Chairman, Youth Self Employment Fund
09:04-09:05 hrs	Opening of program, lighting of traditional lamp	Chief Guest, Honorable Minister, Mr. Tek Bahadur Thapa, Ministry of Agriculture Development, Government of Nepal
09:05-09:10 hrs	Introduction of guests and participants	
09:10-09:25 hrs	Welcome remarks and introduction	Mannava Sivakumar Laxmi Prasad Devkotta
09:25-09:35 hrs	Address by Chief Guest	Honorable Minister, Tek Bahadur Thapa, Ministry of Agriculture Development
09:35-09:45 hrs	Vote of Thanks	Ganesh Shah, Former Minister, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
09:45-09:50 hrs	Closing Remarks	Chairperson Punya Prasad Regmi
09:50-10:00 hrs	Group Photo	Lobby of Radisson Hotel Main Wing

APPENDIX C: AGENDA

Tuesday, 9 July 2013

09:00 - 10:00 hrs	Workshop Opening (Annex I)
10:00 - 10:30 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
10:30 - 11:00 hrs	Outlining of task and context for proposal development
	Mannava Sivakumar
11:00 - 11:30 hrs	CCAFS South Asia Regional Program
	Pramod Aggarwal
11:30 - 12:00 hrs	Status review of initial concept provided by working group leader, including gaps that need to be developed further during the workshop.
12:00 - 12:30 hrs	Discussion on Concept Note preparation
12:30 - 13:00 hrs	Concept Note writing
13:00 - 14:00 hrs	Lunch
14:00 - 15:30 hrs	Concept Note writing (contd.)
15:30 - 16:00 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
16:00 - 17:00 hrs	Concept Note writing (contd.)

Wednesday, 10 July 2013

09:00 - 10:00 hrs	Presentation of Concept Note by Working Group leader
10:00 - 10:30 hrs	Presentation on suggested outline for generic grant proposal
	Mannava Sivakumar
10:30 - 11:00 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
11:00 - 11:30 hrs	Presentation on proposal requirements for Engility solicitation
	Mukul Sharma
11:30 - 13:00 hrs	Working Group begins proposal writing
13:00 - 14:00 hrs	Lunch
14:00 - 15:30 hrs	Proposal writing (contd.)
15:30 – 16:00 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
16:00 – 17:00 hrs	Proposal writing (contd.)

Thursday, 11 July 2013

09:00 - 9:30 hrs	Presentation of Progress report from Working Group leader
09:30 - 10:30 hrs	Proposal writing (contd.)
10:30 - 11:00 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
11:30 - 13:00 hrs	Proposal writing and revision
13:00 - 14:00 hrs	Lunch
14:00 - 15:30 hrs	Proposal writing and revision (contd.)
15:30 – 16:00 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
16:00 – 17:00 hrs	Review of the draft proposal by Working Group

Friday, 12 July 2013

9:00 -10:00 hrs	Presentation of Progress report from Working Group leader

10:00 - 10:30 hrs	Discussion on way forward
10:30 - 11:00 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
11:00 - 13:00 hrs	Finalization of proposal
13:00 - 14:00 hrs	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00 hrs	Finalization of proposal (contd.)
16:00 – 16:30 hrs	Tea/Coffee break
16:30 - 17:00 hrs	Closing remarks

APPENDIX D: CONCEPT NOTE

GENERATING AND DISSEMINATING FARMER-FRIENDLY CLIMATE SERVICES FOR SMALLHOLDERS IN SOUTH ASIA

INTRODUCTION

South Asia, home to more than 23% of the world's population, has shown tremendous progress in last four decades in food production and availability, yet 1/4th of the world's hungry and 40% of the world's malnourished children and women live here., An increasingly erratic climate and the rapid pace of other drivers of change are overwhelming indigenous knowledge and traditional coping practices of farming communities in South Asia. The region is prone to climatic risks such as floods, droughts, cyclones, heat waves; and these are projected to increase. The coastal regions are projected to face increasing salinity and sea level rise, whereas changes in rainfall and in glacier flows will make irrigation more variable and uncertain. Agricultural priorities in the region appropriately are increasing production, reducing inequities, stability during climatic risks and to increase resource use efficiency. Majority of the farmers in South Asia are smallholder farmers. The rate of growth in agricultural productivity in the region is slow.

In the face of increasing uncertainty, climate information and advisory services offer great potential to inform farmer decision-making, improve management of climate-related agricultural risk, and help farmers adapt to change. In this context, the limitations of supply-driven approaches to providing climate information have fueled a push to scale up more effective methods of supporting farmers' livelihoods with climate information services by building and responding to demand. There is an urgent need to generate and disseminate farmer-friendly climate services for smallholders in South Asia.

VISION STATEMENT

To encourage growth in national/regional food security and enhance the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through supporting knowledge-based climate risk management.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To create appropriate mechanisms to promote greater interaction between smallholder farmers, agricultural research agencies, and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in the country in the generation of climate information and dissemination
2. To strengthen the infrastructure and capacity of NMHSs through increased national, regional and international collaboration for the provision of more effective climate services
3. To identify appropriate ICT tools and make better use of them for more effective and efficient dissemination of climate information for smallholder farmers
4. To build the capacity of smallholder farmers, women, poor and socially marginalized groups in the use of ICT tools
5. To strengthen cooperation and collaboration between different agencies through better networking to improve climate services for the smallholder farmers

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Smallholder farmers better empowered in the use of climate information
2. Appropriate mechanisms developed for greater interaction of NMHSs with the stakeholders
3. Greater understanding of the appropriate climate information needs of smallholder farmers by NHMSs and improved feedback from the users/stakeholders
4. NMHSs capacity strengthened for provision of more effective climate services
5. Appropriate ICT tools identified and used for climate information dissemination
6. Cooperation and collaboration between different agencies established
7. Improved livelihoods of the smallholder farmers in South Asia

COLLABORATING PARTNERS

1. Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Science and Technology , and Information and Communication
2. NMHSs
3. NARES
4. Agricultural Universities/polytechnics
5. Farmers Associations/Workers Union/cooperatives
6. International Organizations
7. NGOs
8. Policy think tanks
9. Private institutions
10. Donors
11. Information service providers
12. Local government bodies

ESTIMATED BUDGET AND TIMELINE

US $10,000,000 for 5 years (2015-2019)

APPENDIX E: GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Note: All grant applications must be submitted in English. Also, the organization(s) awarded small grants must submit all deliverables, invoices, etc. in English.

SECTION A	*Applicant Information*			
1. Name of Applicant Organization	Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI)	**2. Date of Application**		July 22, 2013
3. Address of Applicant Organization	Pulchowk, Lalitpur P.O. Box: 8975, EPC 2201, Kathmandu, Nepal			
4. Contact Person: *This should be someone who has full authority and responsibility to act on behalf of the organization and who will be directly involved with the grant activity.*				
a. Name:	Jaya Kumar Gurung	b. Email Address:		info@ndri.org.np
c. Title	Executive Director	d. Phone Number:		977-1-5554975
5. Alternate Contact Person: *This should be someone who has full authority and responsibility to act on behalf of the organization and who will be directly involved with the grant activity.*				
a. Name:	Punya Prasad Regmi	b. Email Address:		regmi@ndri.org.np
c. Title	Coordinator, Policy Studies, NDRI	d. Phone Number:		977-1-9851067238
6. Data Universal Numbering Systems (DUNS) Number if *US-based organization*:				
SECTION B	*Grant Proposal*			

1. **Program Description.** *Please describe in detail the program of activities proposed by the applicant. The program description must be results-oriented. <u>What will be achieved at the end of the grant period?</u> Description should also include objectives, tasks to be undertaken, proposed geographic setting, and relevance of the project to this grant program's objectives. The program description should explicitly address the evaluation criteria described in the solicitation and in the cover letter to the applicant. The Program Description should be no longer than six (6) pages, single-spaced.*

   Please review Annex I. GCC Indicator Definition Handbook and provide target indicators for your project that would be used for project level monitoring and evaluation, to track grants activities and for reporting purposes. These targets would include workshop participant lists (days and hours of training, male vs. female), number of institutes that participated in workshops (Not including CCRD or USAID), trainings, new investment leverage, improved institutional capacity, new tools and methodologies tested, climate vulnerability assessments, etc.

CCRD Performance Indicators and Achievements

#	Indicator	Target /Unit	Achievement – FY 2013				Remarks	CCRD Cumulative FY3
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4		
1	Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (mandatory for Adaptation funding) **MEN**	300			20	280		
	Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (mandatory for Adaptation funding) **WOMEN**	300			20	280		
2	Number of people receiving training in climate change supported by USG assistance (Person-hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance) **MEN**	114/90		100 /60	14/3 0		3-day worksho p, 3-day exposure visit & 4 roving seminars	
	Number of people receiving training in climate change supported by USG assistance (Person-hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance) **WOMEN**	76/90		70/ 60	6/30			

3	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0							
4	Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars from private and public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance	50,000							
5	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	20							
6	Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	416							
7	Number of climate adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	6							
8	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted	0							

1. Program Description *(Page 1 of 5)*

Strengthening Generation and Dissemination of Climate-Based Agro-Advisories for Smallholder Farmers in South Asia

INTRODUCTION

South Asia, home to more than 23 percent of the world's population, has shown tremendous progress in the last four decades in food production and availability, yet one-fourth of the world's hungry and 40 percent of the world's malnourished children and women live here. An increasingly erratic climate and the rapid pace of other drivers of change are affecting indigenous knowledge and traditional coping practices of farming communities in South Asia. The region is prone to climatic extremes such as floods, droughts, cyclones, heat/cold waves, persistent fogs, local severe storms and tornadoes; which are projected to increase. The coastal regions are projected to face increasing salinity and sea level rise, whereas changes in rainfall and in glacier flows will make irrigation more variable and uncertain. Agricultural priorities in the region appropriately are increasing production, reducing inequities, stability during climatic risks and to increase resource use efficiency.

In the face of increasing uncertainty, climate information and advisory services offer great potential to inform farmer decision-making, improve management of climate-related agricultural risk, and help farmers adapt to change. In this context, the limitations of supply-driven approaches to providing climate information have fuelled a push to scale up more effective methods of supporting farmers' livelihoods with climate information services by building and responding to demand. There is an urgent need to generate and disseminate farmer-friendly climate services for smallholder farmers in South Asia.

Recent reports signal the stagnation or even decline of agricultural productivity growth in South Asia (SAARC 2009), due to problems like resource degradation, climate variability and change, water stress, the spread of pests, pollution, and changes in market conditions. Weak extension services also hold back development (Hossain et al. 2001). Agricultural extension systems, especially state-managed systems in South Asia, have come under pressure due to shortages of trained personnel, rising delivery costs, and the need for quick responses to changing climates and markets (Economic survey 2011; MOAC 2010). As the dynamics of the agriculture sector are changing, it is apparent that conventional wisdom needs to be revisited and revised. Knowledge and communication are important resources for agriculture and, by creating awareness and facilitating skill development, can contribute substantially towards food security and sustainability. A key challenge is to reach large numbers of smallholder farmers using modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as mobile phones and the Internet in South Asian countries, particularly in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal. ICT technologies help bridge the physical distance between farmers, scientists, extension agents, and private sector, allowing delivery of time sensitive relevant information. This can increase resource use efficiency and farm productivity, improve social inclusion and make markets work more efficiently creating better livelihoods.

There have been promising beginnings in the use of ICTs for agriculture. For example, in India these include government led initiatives like Kisan Call Centre by Ministry of Agriculture (http://www.manage.gov.in/kcc/kcc-all.htm), National Agricultural Innovation Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and private initiatives like e-Chaupal (http://www.echoupal.com/), IFFCO Kissan

Program Description *(Continued Page 2 of 5)*

Sanchar Limited (IKSL), and Reuters Market Light (RML). In Bangladesh, these include Village Phone by

Grameen bank, Katalyst's mobile phone and help line, and e-Krishok (http://www.ekrishok.com/). Similarly, Nepal has meteorology information service coupled with SMS service. However, all these efforts have limited reach.

Insufficient infrastructure and poor institutional linkages constrain the potential of ICTs (Mittal et al. 2010). Leveraging the full potential of information delivery for climate services to smallholder farmers, particularly agro-meteorological advisories through ICT tools, will require significant improvements in supporting infrastructure, content development, client targeting and development of farmers' skills and a suitable policy environment.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

This project envisions experience sharing and creating linkages with different institutions/organizations for scaling up climate services to smallholder farmers in three pilot countries in South Asia: India, Nepal, and Bangladesh in order to enhance capacity and capabilities of functionaries and farmers for increasing the usefulness of agro-meteorology advisories. The specific objectives are to a) Enhance the institutional capacity for creating user-friendly agro-meteorological advisories; b) Establish and enhance appropriate ICT dissemination mechanisms; and c) Empower smallholder farmers to utilize agro-meteorological information. Furthermore, the project will aim at achieving a minimum of 35 percent participation from women and marginally disadvantaged groups.

The following are the specific activities under each of the objectives:

A. Enhance the institutional capacity for creating user-friendly agro-meteorological advisories

A-1.   Identification of existing gaps on agro-advisories, review the systems available in each country and perception of the farmers on climate services

Survey will be undertaken to understand the gaps in the production of agro-advisories as well as understanding perceptions of farmers and their needs to cope with climate risk. The survey will consist of a brief questionnaire that will be developed by NDRI along with inputs and other project partners. It will be disseminated via email to each of the focal points in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. From the questionnaire results a review will be undertaken to assess the current systems in each country and then identify the actions that need to be taken to fill the gaps.

A-2.   Workshop on utilizing met data and information for developing agro-advisories

A three-day workshop will be organized that will bring together experts from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and National Agricultural Research and Extension Services (NARES) of the three countries to share their knowledge and experience in the identification of needs for, and production of, agro-advisories. Following this, the workshop participants will identify the appropriate steps that need to be undertaken in each country to improve the existing systems of production of agro-advisories.

Program Description *(Continued Page 3 of 5)*

A-3.   Following workshop, training on utilizing met data and information for developing agro-advisories

A five-day training workshop will be organized in India for experts from NMHSs and NARES from Nepal and

Bangladesh on the effective utilization of data and information from hydro-meteorological and agricultural sectors in the production of agro-advisories that can help smallholder farmers in South Asia in their on-farm decision making. Following the three-day workshop and five-day training workshop with met agency staff, feedback will be collected.

B. Establish and enhance appropriate ICT dissemination mechanisms

B-1.   Developing mechanisms of dissemination of agro-advisories ICT through ICTs. Interaction with ICT stakeholders. Identification of software requirements to adjust from India to Nepal.

Existing extension delivery methods have become inadequate to cater to the information needs of smallholder farmers. Moreover, information is not reaching farmers in appropriate time. Agro-meteorological advisories are time sensitive and require quick delivery. Thus, it is essential that alternative mechanisms for dissemination are established using modern ICT tools. Advances in mobile technology offers increased opportunities to connect with individual farmers to provide them customized and timely information. Furthermore, mobile technology facilitates two-way interaction among farmers and experts at low costs and time. Today farmers are interested in knowing recent development both in technology as well as in climate based agriculture intervention. Experience is available in India with mobile dissemination. India is using mobile phones (voice messaging and SMS), e-post (email post office in remote villages and they disseminate), and web post.

NDRI will arrange and facilitate a meeting with various stakeholders in Nepal including telecommunicators, content aggregators, and content disseminators along with representatives from India IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Ltd., as well as content generators in Nepal (NARC) to create a plan for piloting the agro-advisories to farmers. Besides, appropriate software will be developed incorporating local requirements after the identification of software necessity to adjust from India to Nepal.

B-2.   Piloting of agro-advisories dissemination through ICT in Terai region of Nepal

Terai region (plain area), the 'food basket' of Nepal, has been chosen as a pilot area as it is the most vulnerable region to climate risks.

The lead institution (NDRI) will identify at least 25 households in each of four selected villages. Data on basic socio-economic information along with their mobile numbers will be collected and farmers will be sensitized about the objective of the agro-advisory dissemination pilot. A mapping of social and knowledge networks in each of the villages will be undertaken so as to understand the benefits of agro-advisories that the selected households will be receiving. These identified households will then receive advisories developed by experts to be delivered via voice and SMS messages, as per described in the content plan and relevant to the stage of the crop.

This activity will continue for the remaining project period and regular feedback will be taken from these
Program Description *(Continued Page 4 of 5)*

households to understand their content delivery, usability of the information they receive, and perspective of the actions undertaken from these advisories. Randomly ten households in each village will be approached to gauge the extent to which information is being diffused.

C. Empower smallholder farmers to utilize agro-meteorological information

C-1. Sensitizing smallholder farmers, women and disadvantaged groups (agricultural laborers) through roving seminars (experts to farmers) on the use of climate services

Four roving seminars for smallholder farmers in each of the two countries (Nepal and Bangladesh) will be conducted by NMHSs in cooperation with NARES and civil society with special attention to the women and disadvantaged groups (agricultural labors).

C-2. Exposure visits of the smallholder farmers from Nepal/Bangladesh to India where agro-advisories are being implemented

Climate-based agro-advisories are being provided to more than a million farmers in India. Exposure visits will be organized for a group of farmers from Nepal and Bangladesh in similar agro-ecological belts of India where the agro-advisories being implemented successfully. The total duration of this visit would be around five days. Five farmers including some facilitators from each of the four villages from the existing project areas of Bangladesh and pilot areas of Nepal will be selected. These groups of farmers will be given a detailed visit to the field sites in India where agro-advisories have been adopted by farmers.

C-3. Collect feedback from farmers on agro-advisories in the pilot village and exposure visits

Regular feedback will be taken from those households where the pilot will be undertaken to understand their content delivery, usability of the information they receive, and perspective of the actions undertaken from these advisories. Randomly ten households in each village will be approached to gauge the extent to which information is being diffused. Feedbacks will also be taken from the farmer groups who would be participating in exposure visits to understand their perspective and usability of agro-meteorological advisories. Feedback will also be collected from participants attending roving seminars.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. **Stakeholder engagement**

The project aims at working directly with multiple stakeholders (Met department, Agriculture researchers, ICT companies) and direct beneficiaries (farming communities), mainly in Nepal. Since mobile-based agro-advisories dissemination which requires these stakeholders to join hands to benefit farming communities through agro-advisories, is a new endeavor in Nepal and project will engage these stakeholders which would help further strengthening agro-advisories in other parts of Nepal.

2. **Capacity Strengthening**

The project helps build capacity of key stakeholders (Met department, ICT providers, agro-advisories, content generators) and farmers through roving seminars, agro-advisories and feedback sharing. The increased capacity on generation of agro-advisories, its usability for the farmers and further actions taken by farmers would be instrumental for future delivery of similar programs. NMHSs and NARES experts involved in the project will be trained to utilize met/climate data and information for generation of agro-advisories. The enhanced capacity of the experts will produce need based agro-advisories, which in turn will increase the productivity of smallholder farmers.

3. **Mechanism developed for agro-meteorological advisories dissemination to smallholder farmers.**

Through survey on stock taking and consultations with the stakeholders (ICT, agriculture experts, met experts, farmers and related stakeholders), appropriate method(s) will be identified for Nepal and Bangladesh and subsequently an effective mechanism for agro-advisories dissemination through cell phones will be developed for Nepal. The agro-meteorological advisories information delivered to smallholder farmers in pilot villages will further help to fine tune the methodology of creating content and delivery of information. Feedback from farmers at the end of the project tenure will ensure the effectiveness of the mechanism and scaling in and scaling out of agro-advisories to the farming communities at large. It is further expected that the lesson learnt from the current agro-advisories would help Nepal's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) implementation.

4. **Greater understanding of the appropriate climate information needs of smallholder farmers by NHMSs and improved feedback from the users/stakeholders**

This project will facilitate the direct contact between NMHSs and smallholder farmers from Nepal, Bangladesh and India. The feedback from farmers will help to promote the understanding of the appropriate climate information needs of smallholder farmers by NHMSs. The input from the farmers can also help to reorient their strategic and tactical decisions in the farm activities to improve the production.

| ☐ | **2. CVs/Resumes of key personnel are attached to this Application Form.** *Please highlight* |

	especially their experiences that are relevant to the grant activity **(Label as "Attachment C – CVs")**

3. Timeline of Activities *Please provide an outline of when you expect the various activities envisioned in your Program Description to take place. It should align with the "Schedule of Proposed Deliverables" below.*

September - October, 2013

    Survey on agro-advisories.
    Agro-advisory based farmers feedback/perceptions and review of the existing system.

November- December, 2013

    Planning and organization of the workshop on utilizing met data and information for developing agro-advisories.

January-March, 2014

    The five day training for experts on utilizing met data and information for developing agro-advisories in India.
    Piloting of agro-advisory and interaction with ICT stakeholders.
    Sensitizing smallholder farmers, women and disadvantaged groups through roving seminars.
    Report of the workshop on utilizing met data and information for developing agro-advisories.
    Start dissemination of agro-meteorological advisories to farmers.
    Exposure visits of farmers of Nepal and Bangladesh to India.

April-June, 2014

    Continue dissemination of agro-meteorological advisories to farmers.
    Feedback from farmers on agro-advisories in the pilot villages.

July-August, 2014

    Continue dissemination of agro-meteorological advisories to farmers.
    Feedback from farmers (continued).
    Final Report of the project.

4. Schedule of Proposed Deliverables. *For example: reports, published papers, workshops, case studies etc.*

Deliverable	Description of Content	Delivered No Later Than

Survey questionnaire	Detailed questionnaire on the current status of agro-advisories information generation and dissemination, information need requirements of the farmers (institutional survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews) in Nepal and Bangladesh	Sept 2013
Synthesis report	Methodology, results and recommendations emerging from the survey	Nov 2013
Workshop Report	Summary of country specific presentations highlighting the current situations on agro-advisories production and dissemination, specific gaps, ways of improving existing agro-advisories and recommendations, feedback from the participants	Jan 2014
Training manual	Guidelines for preparing agro-advisories, training modules, and feedback from NMHSs	Feb 2014
Report on piloting agro-advisories	Detailed plan on dissemination of agro-advisories in Nepal including details on the desirable contents in a crop-specific agro-advisories, utilizing met data and information for developing agro-advisories	April 2014
Roving Seminar Report	Field activities observed, participating farmers, experts interaction with farmers and feedback from participant farmers	May 2014
Report of Farmers Exposure Visits	Sites visited, interactions with experienced farmers where agro-advisories are being implemented in India, and feedback from participant farmers	June 2014
Final Project Report	Final project implementation report with all program descriptions, English text of the agro-advisories, statistics on agro-advisories dissemination, outcomes, and feedback on agro-advisories piloted in Terai, Nepal, its diffusion, usability, and ways to improve further. Recommendations for next steps	Aug 2014

SECTION C	**Budget**

Please submit a budget in EXCEL with all costs listed under the following categories. No costs should be labeled as "miscellaneous" – costs listed should be as detailed as possible – and all costs must be <u>directly related</u> to the grant activity. Please refer to the Solicitation for a list of costs that will not be funded.

I. Labor (ex: staff salaries, consultant fees)		
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
II. Travel (ex: plane tickets, ground transportation, visas, hotel)		
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
III. Communications/Administrative (ex: photocopies, film, Fedex fees)		
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
IV. Equipment (non-office supply materials)		
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
V. Conference/Workshop Fees		
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*
Name/Description of cost	*Unit (each/ per day/ per month etc.)*	*Amount*

<u>Non-US Applicants</u>: *Budget must be in local currency. The total of the budget should also be shown in US Dollars with the exchange rate documented*

<u>US Applicants</u>: *Budget must be in US Dollars. If there is any currency conversion, this should be noted and the exchange rate documented.*

☐ **Budget has been attached to this application form. (Label as "Attachment D – Program Budget")**

SECTION D	**Certifications**

1.	**3.** CERTIFICATION REGARDING TERRORIST FINANCING IMPLEMENTING EXECUTIVE ORDER 13224

By signing and submitting this application, the prospective recipient provides the certification set out below:

The Recipient, to the best of its current knowledge, did not provide, within the previous ten years, and will take all reasonable steps to ensure that it does not and will not knowingly provide, material support or resources to any individual or entity that commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates, or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated, or participated in

terrorist acts, as that term is defined in paragraph 3.

The following steps may enable the Recipient to comply with its obligations under paragraph 1:

Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the Recipient will verify that the individual or entity does not (i) appear on the master list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, which list is maintained by the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and is available online at OFAC's Website : http://www.treas.gov/offices/eotffc/ofac/sdn/t11sdn.pdf, or (ii) is not included in any supplementary information concerning prohibited individuals or entities that may be provided by USAID to the Recipient.

    a. Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the Recipient also will verify that the individual or entity has not been designated by the United Nations Security (UNSC) sanctions committee established under UNSC Resolution 1267 (1999) (the "1267 Committee") [individuals and entities linked to the Taliban, Osama bin Laden, or the Al Qaida Organization]. To determine whether there has been a published designation of an individual or entity by the 1267 Committee, the Recipient should refer to the consolidated list available online at the Committee's Website: http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm.

    b. Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the Recipient will consider all information about that individual or entity of which it is aware and all public information that is reasonably available to it or of which it should be aware.

    c. The Recipient also will implement reasonable monitoring and oversight procedures to safeguard against assistance being diverted to support terrorist activities

    A. For purposes of this Certification

    a. "Material support and resources" means currency or monetary instruments or financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safe-houses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets, except medicine or religious materials."

    b. "Terrorist act" means-

        i. An act prohibited pursuant to one of the 12 United Nations Conventions and Protocols related to terrorism (see UN terrorism conventions Internet site: http://untreaty.un.org/English/Terrorism.asp); or

        ii. An act of premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents; or

        iii. Any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.

    B. "Entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group or subgroup.

    C. References in this Certification to the provision of material support and resources shall not be deemed to include the furnishing of USAID funds or USAID-financed commodities to the ultimate beneficiaries of USAID assistance, such as recipients of food, medical care, micro-enterprise loans, shelter, etc., unless the Recipient has reason to believe that one or more of these

beneficiaries commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates, or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts.

D. The Recipient's obligations under paragraph 1 are not applicable to the procurement of goods and/or services by the Recipient that are acquired in the ordinary course of business through contract or purchase, e.g., utilities, rents, office supplies, gasoline, etc., unless the Recipient has reason to believe that a vendor or supplier of such goods and services commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates, or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts.

Signature of Authorized Representative:	**4.**	**5.** ITLE:	**6.** EXECUTIVE DIRECOR
Printed Name:	Jaya Kumar Gurung	Date Signed	

2.	**7.** RECIPIENT CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

I, <u>Jaya Kumar Gurung,</u>   <u>Executive Director,</u>   as a legally authorized
          Name   Title

representative of <u>Nepal Development Research Institute</u>
                    Organization Name

do hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this organization's management and other employees responsible for their implementation are aware of the requirements placed on the organization by OMB Circulars, and Federal and USAID regulations with respect to the management of, among other things, personnel policies (including salaries), travel, indirect costs, and procurement under this agreement and I further certify that the organization is in compliance with those requirements.

I, we, understand that a false, or intentionally misleading, certification could be the cause for possible actions ranging from being found not responsible for this award, termination of award, or suspension or debarment of this organization in accordance with Mandatory Standard Provision for Non-U.S., Nongovernmental Recipients, No. 8 entitled, "Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters."

I, we, further agree to instruct the accounting firm that this organization retains to perform its annual audits, as required by ADS 591, to include in their review of our internal controls sufficient testing of the implementation of our personnel, travel and procurement policies to confirm compliance with Federal and USAID requirements.

8.   I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Signature of Authorized Representative:	**9.**	**10.** ITLE:	**11.** EXECITIVE DIRECTOR
Printed Name:	Jaya Kumar Gurung	Date Signed	

3	**12.** ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS *Only applicable to US organizations and Non-US organizations which have any grant activities that will take place*

in the United States

.... (hereinafter called the "Applicant")
      (Name of Applicant)

hereby assures that no person in the United States shall, on the bases set forth below, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving financial assistance from AID, and that with respect to the grant for which application is being made, it will comply with the requirements of:

(1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-352, 42 U.S.C. 2000-d) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin, in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance,

(2) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance,

(3) The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (Pub. L. 95-478), which prohibits discrimination based on age in the delivery of services and benefits supported with Federal funds,

(4) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681, et. seq.) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance (whether or not the programs or activities are offered or sponsored by an educational institution); and

(5) AID regulations implementing the above nondiscrimination laws, set forth in Chapter II of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

If the Applicant is an institution of higher education, the Assurances given herein extend to admission practices and to all other practices relating to the treatment of students or clients of the institution, or relating to the opportunity to participate in the provision of services or other benefits to such individuals, and shall be applicable to the entire institution unless the Applicant establishes to the satisfaction of the AID Administrator that the institution's practices in designated parts or programs of the institution will in no way affect its practices in the program of the institution for which financial assistance is sought, or the beneficiaries of or participants in such program.

This assurance is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Agency, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this Assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this Assurance. This Assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this Assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

Signature of Authorized Representative:	**13.**	**14.** ITLE:	**15.**

	16.	17.	**18.**
Printed Name:		**Date Signed**	